

## Democratic State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,  
BENJ. G. HUMPHREYS,  
of Sunflower.

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,  
KINLOCH FALCONER,  
of Marshall.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,  
J. L. MCCASKILL,  
of Rankin.

FOR TREASURER,  
A. P. SLOVER,  
of Madison.

FOR AUDITOR PUBLIC ACCOUNTS,  
THOS. T. SWANN,  
of Hinds.

FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL,  
C. E. HOOKER,  
of Hinds.

FOR SUPERINTENDING PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,  
D. P. BESTOR,  
of Lowndes.

FOR CONGRESS.  
(Nominations not yet made for First and Second Districts.)

THIRD DISTRICT,  
G. P. M. TURNER,  
of Attala.

FOURTH DISTRICT,  
GEO. L. POTTER,  
of Hinds.

FIFTH DISTRICT,  
WM. T. MARTIN,  
of Adams.

## Meeting of the Democratic Executive Committee.

We are requested to state that a meeting of the State Executive Committee will take place at the office of the Chairman, on Monday evening next, at half-past 7 o'clock. A full attendance is requested, as business of importance will be transacted.

## Our Nominee for Congress.

The legal voters of the 4th Congressional District have hailed with loud acclaim, the nomination of Geo. L. POTTER for Congress. There is no dissenting voice. All feel that it was one eminently "fit to be made." Firmly fixed in the faith of the Union of the Constitution, able, zealous, honest and unwavering in the pursuit of that policy which his convictions teach him to be right, he will command the enthusiastic support of the people, and carry terror into the camp of the Carpet-baggers, who for their own aggrandizement, are seeking to overthrow our government of constitutional liberty, and to erect on its ruins the unspeakable horrors of anarchy, bloodshed, and terrible desolation.

Around the standard of Mr. Potter all who look with the abhorrence upon this scheme of the Revolutionists, will rally with a consciousness that it is entrusted to hands which are worthy to bear it.

Mr. Stovall offered the following: Resolved, That this Convention adjourn on Monday, 19th inst., at 12 o'clock m., subject to the call of the committee of five. Mr. F. Parsons moved to table. Lost. Previous question moved by Mr. Ozanne and sustained.

And the resolution offered by Mr. Stovall was adopted.

We suppose that under this resolution, the obscene birds that have fouled the Capitol with their presence, will at last take their flight. God grant that it may be forever! But where do these Black and Tans find authority to reassemble themselves? Not in the law of Congress, for that imposes upon the Convention the specific duty of framing what is termed "a constitution." When they have done this, their functions cease. They are officially out of existence when this work is performed. And yet they have presumed to perpetuate their official lives in the persons of a committee of five, of whom Stringer the Ohio negro, is one, and upon this body thus illegally quartered upon the treasury of the State, they have undertaken to confer the power to reassemble them! Not a shadow of authority is to be found for this proceeding in the acts of Congress, and we are very much mistaken, if a district commander can be found, who will permit the perpetration of the outrage.

## Old Ben. Wade.

It was predicted by all parties, that this malignant Jacobin who has been spewed out of the mouths of the people of his own State, and swept from the United States Senate by the reactionary wave, would feel the impropriety of voting as a juror in the case of the removal of the President, inasmuch as he was an interested party. But this opinion, it turns out, was without foundation. Old Ben. did vote, but his violation of decorum and decency, did not secure to him the coveted prize.

## THE ELEVENTH ARTICLE.

## The Present Aspect of Impeachment.

This article has become famous, as the one on which the managers in the prosecution of the President concentrated their forces, and have been overthrown and discomfited. It is as follows:

## ARTICLE XI.

That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, unmindful of the high duties of his office and of his oath of office, and in disregard of the constitution and laws of the United States, did heretofore, to-wit: on the 10th day of August, 1866, at the City of Washington, and District of Columbia, by public speech, declare and affirm in substance, that the 39th Congress of the United States was not a Congress of the United States, authorized by the Constitution to exercise legislative power under the same; but, on the contrary, was a Congress of only part of the States, thereby denying and intending to deny that the legislation of said Congress was valid or obligatory upon him, the said Andrew Johnson, except in so far as he saw fit to approve the same, and also thereby denying and intending to deny the power of the said Thirty-ninth Congress to propose amendments to the Constitution of the United States; and in pursuance of said declaration, the said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States; afterward, to-wit: on the 21st day of February, 1868, at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, did unlawfully, and in disregard of the requirements of the Constitution that he should take care that the laws be faithfully executed, attempt to prevent the execution of an act entitled, "An act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," passed March 2, 1867, by unlawfully devising and contriving means by which he should prevent Edwin M. Stanton from forthwith resuming the functions of the office of Secretary for the Department of War, notwithstanding the refusal of the Senate to concur in the suspension thereof made by said Andrew Johnson, of said Edwin M. Stanton from the said office of the Department of War, and also by further unlawfully devising and contriving means then and there to prevent the execution of an act entitled, "An act making appropriations for the support of the army of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, and for other purposes," approved March 2, 1867, and also to prevent the execution of an act entitled, "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March 2, 1867; whereby the said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then, to-wit: on the 21st day of February, 1868, at the City of Washington, commit and was guilty of a high crime and misdemeanor in office.

This article owes its paternity to the arch-fiend of Radicalism, and carried with it the concentrated venom, cunning and falsehood of a number of the rest, and is therefore called the omnibus article. The amount of it is that the President did in several speeches declare the present Congress to be an illegal body, and that acting on this declaration, he had refused to execute its laws. Inasmuch as these charges are embraced in some of the previous articles, it is scarcely to be questioned, that having been rejected in this condensed form, they will not meet a like fate when voted upon separately.

The first article, citing the violation of the tenure of office bill in the removal of Stanton, has been virtually rejected by the declaration of Senator Sherman among others against it, who voted to convict on the eleventh article. The defeat of the 1st article carries with it the rejection of the 2nd and 3d, which charged violation of the Constitution and of the tenure-of-office act in the *ad interim* appointment of Gen. Thomas. This step of the President was a necessary consequence of the removal of Stanton. If Mr. Sherman holds that he had the power to remove Stanton, it follows that he had authority to appoint a successor temporarily until a permanent appointment could be ratified by the Senate.

The 4th, 5th, and 7th articles charging conspiracy with Thomas, the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette (Radical) alleges will be defeated even more certainly than the rest, inasmuch as Senators Sherman, Howe and Edmunds, together with the conservative Republicans who voted to reject the eleventh article, are against them. The ninth and tenth form the gravamen of the article already rejected; and it may therefore be accepted as a result as certain as anything in the future can be, that the Radical Revolutionists have been routed in their attempt to drive the President from his office for attempting to uphold the Constitution. And for this great deliverance let the hearts of the friends of Constitutional freedom, be filled with gladness!

## "Commissioner of Immigration."

Under the impression that the proposed Constitution provides for the election of a "Commissioner of Immigration" when the question of ratifying that precious instrument is submitted, the Democratic Convention nominated Dr. C. K. Marshall for the place. It so happens, however, that if the proposed Mongrel Constitution should ever go into effect, the appointment will be made by the Gov-

ernor; consequently no nomination with reference to that place ought to have been made by the Democratic Convention. Our readers will have seen, that Dr. Marshall had declined the nomination before knowing this fact.

## Gen. Gillem's Letter.

The letter of Gen. Gillem to the Convention, assigning his reasons for refusing to execute the pretended ordinance imposing a special tax upon the Railroad Companies of this State, is printed in another column. It is able and conclusive. Gen. Gillem conclusively establishes that he could not enforce the decree of the Black and Tans who are as ignorant of law, as they are unscrupulous and ravenous for self, without violating the chartered privileges of those corporations. He fortifies himself in this position, by authority so high that it can only be assailed by the weapons of abuse upon which the heroes of the carpet-bag war, chiefly rely.

These knaves have protracted the session of the Convention in order to gratify their lust of plunder and to fill their pockets with the honest and hard earnings of the people whose rights they are seeking to legislate away, until in very shame they have at last brought their beastly orgies to a conclusion; and now eager to find a shelter for their guilt, they are ready to proclaim as they did by a resolution in the Convention, that Gen. Gillem is responsible for protracting their session! Could audacity have said more? If Gen. Gillem is culpable, it is because, charged with the business of executing the laws of Congress, he did not exercise his prerogative to drive them from the Capitol when they presumed to set up a "higher law" of their own and to set at defiance the acts of Congress beyond which they had no shadow of authority to go.

## IMPEACHMENT A FAILURE.

## The President Acquitted.

The following telegram was received just after our paper of to-day had gone to press: WASHINGTON, May 16.—The vote on 11th article is: Guilty, 35—not guilty, 19.

One vote lacking of the requisite two-thirds necessary to conviction. Messrs. Fowler, Fessenden, Grimes, Henderson, Van Winkle, Trumbull, and Ross voting not guilty.

The following are the views of Chief Justice Chase, explanatory of the 11th article as submitted to the Senate on Tuesday last: SENATORS.—In conformity with what seemed to be the general wish of the Senate when it adjourned last Thursday, the Chief Justice, in taking the vote on the articles of impeachment, will adopt the mode sanctioned by the practice in the cases of Chase, Peck, and Humphreys.

He will direct the Secretary to read the several articles successively, and after the reading of each article will put the question of guilty or not guilty to each Senator, rising in his place, in the form used in the case of Judge Chase.

"Now, Senators, how say you, is the respondent, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, guilty or not guilty of a high misdemeanor, as charged in this article?"

The Chief Justice has carefully considered the views of the Senator from Indiana, (Mr. Hendricks,) which appeared to meet the approval of the Senate, that in taking the vote on the eleventh article the question should be put on to divide the article as suggested. The article charges several facts, but they are so connected that they make but one allegation, and they are charged as constituting one misdemeanor. The Chief Justice is in substance of the opinion that the President publicly declared in August, 1866, that the Thirty-ninth Congress was a Congress of only part of the States, and not a constitutional Congress, and that he thereby denied its constitutional competency to enact laws or propose amendments to the Constitution; and this charge seems to have been made as introductory, and as qualifying that which follows, and by which the President, in pursuance of this declaration, attempted to prevent the execution of the tenure-of-office act by contriving and attempting to contrive means to prevent Mr. Stanton from resuming the functions of Secretary of War after the refusal of the Senate to concur in his suspension, and also by contriving and attempting to contrive means to prevent the execution of the appropriation act, and the laws of the rebel States governments act of the same date.

The gravamen of the articles seems to be that the President attempted to defeat the execution of the tenure-of-office act, and also to prevent the execution of the appropriation act, and the laws of the rebel States governments act of the same date.

The single substantive matter charged, is that the President attempted to prevent the execution of the tenure-of-office act; and the other facts alleged either as introductory and exhibiting the general purpose, or as showing the means contrived in furtherance of that attempt.

This single matter connected with the other matter previously and subsequently alleged, is charged as the high misdemeanor of which the President is alleged to have been guilty.

The general question, guilty or not guilty of a high misdemeanor as charged, seems fully to cover the whole charge, and will be put as the article as well as to the other, and the Senate direct some mode of division.

A granddaughter of Rev. Alexander Campbell, late President of the Bethany College, West Virginia, was baptized into the Catholic church, in the city of Cincinnati, by Archbishop Purcell, only a few days since. It will be remembered that a celebrated theological discussion upon their respective religious tenets took place between the Archbishop and Dr. Campbell several years since.

## Gen. Gillem's Letter to the Convention on the Infamous Railroad Tax.

Mr. Orr, Chairman of the committee appointed to confer with Gen. Gillem, submitted the following communication:

HEADQUARTERS 4TH MIL. DISTRICT.  
(Mississippi and Arkansas.)  
Vicksburg, Miss., May 15th, 1868.

Hon. B. B. EGGLESTON, President Constitutional Convention, Jackson, Mississippi:  
DEAR SIR—I am directed by the Major General Commanding to acknowledge the reception, at the hands of Hon. B. H. Orr, a resolution of the Constitutional Convention, relating to the collection of the tax on Railroads, and in reply, to state that the only authority for the collection of the tax alluded to, is contained in the 2d section of the Tax Ordinance, passed February 27th, 1868, which provides "that a special act of 10 per cent. be, and the same is hereby levied upon the value of the stocks now on hand in each dry-goods, grocery, drug and provision store, and stocks of goods of merchandise, and all other movable personal property of every kind and nature not here provided for."

Soon after the order directing the collection of the tax levied in the above named ordinance was promulgated, and a communication was received from the President of the Vicksburg and Meridian Railroad, stating that under section 15 of the act of February 27th, 1864, "that all the property, fixtures and rolling stock of the roads then chartered, and thereafter to be chartered, were exempt from taxation for the period of twenty-five years."

This communication was referred to Col. Goodfellow, Judge Advocate on the Staff of the Major General Commanding, who reported upon examination, he found the law to be as stated by the railroad, and that the High Court of Errors and Appeals had decided in the case of the city of Jackson vs. Southern Railroad, that neither the State nor city authorities possessed the right to tax the property of the railroad, regarding the authority granted by Congress to the Convention, for the purpose of taxation, as not more extensive than the powers of the Legislature of the State, in relation to taxation. Dr. Drake was next called, and he tried to throw in his voice a tone of unconcern, when every one knew that he had long ago committed himself, and that he was concerned for the result. Edmunds and Fowler next voted successfully for conviction.

So on the other side, Davis, Dixon and Doolittle, voted successfully for acquittal, the latter responding in a tone of voice loud and clear. Drake was next called, and he tried to throw in his voice a tone of unconcern, when every one knew that he had long ago committed himself, and that he was concerned for the result. Edmunds and Fowler next voted successfully for conviction.

The Secretary then called Mr. Fessenden. The Senator rose and stretched his tall form to its full length, and stood erect and placed his hands in his pants pockets, and thus listened to the reading of the question by the Chief Justice. Senator Sumner, who sits behind him, leaned over to catch a glimpse at Fessenden's face. The latter was perfectly composed and calm, and he answered, in a low, consistent manner, voted not guilty.

The Clerk then called Mr. Fowler. The latter was from his seat, to the left of the Chief Justice. He placed his hands upon his knees, and listened to the reading of the question. All eyes were turned toward him, for he was considered doubtful, and a tremendous pressure had been brought to bear upon him. The question having been read, he made a response which was not distinctly heard, and he was requested to repeat, when, in a tremendous voice, he answered, not guilty.

The friends of the President breathed more freely, while Sumner, Chandler and Howard, made a desperate but unsuccessful effort to conceal their disappointment.

The vote now stood twelve for conviction and seven for acquittal, and both parties became nervous. Senator Frelinghuysen is next on the roll to Fowler, and he voted guilty, although he has been claimed by both parties, still he was not positively counted out.

The name of Senator Henderson was next called, and he rose nervously in his place under a battery of Radical eyes from the Radical side, while Conkling, Thayer, and Patterson, of New Hampshire, leaned forward with anxiety. The Senator had not voted on the eleventh article, and although his vote was claimed for acquittal, his Radical friends still hoped. He was true to his principles, however, and voted not guilty.

Mr. Hendricks followed with a vote on the same side. Senator Howard's name came next, and he placed his shawl upon his desk in front of him. The Chief Justice then called Mr. Morgan, and he voted not guilty, and Morgan and Morrill of Maine, Morton of Vermont, and Morton voted successfully for conviction, making the vote stand twenty for conviction and twelve for acquittal.

Senator Patterson followed with a vote for conviction. Senator Henderson was next called, and he rose nervously in his place under a battery of Radical eyes from the Radical side, while Conkling, Thayer, and Patterson, of New Hampshire, leaned forward with anxiety.

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Fayette county, where she still remains, refusing, thus far, to become reconciled to the man who could desert her, on their first night of wedded life, for the society of male friends.—Cincinnati Commercial.

## IMPEACHMENT DETAILS.

The following graphic "special" to the N. O. Times will be read with interest:

WASHINGTON, May 16.—At 12-10, the House, in Committee of the Whole, proceeded in a body to the bar of the Senate.

After order had been restored, and the members of the House had become seated, the question was taken upon Mr. Senator Sumner's motion to vote upon the 11th article, and it was agreed to, all the Senators voting one way or the other, except Mr. Grimes, who had not yet entered the Senate chamber.

Senator Howard was in his seat enveloped in a thick shawl. A motion was then made to proceed to vote as ordered by the Senate, when Senator Fessenden rose in his place and suggested a postponement of the vote for half an hour, by which time Senator Grimes might be present.

This motion, however, Senator Grimes, looking pale and feeble, came into the door to the right of the Chief Justice, and took a seat.

The eleventh article was then read and the roll called, and the question was asked each Senator successively. Senator Anthony being first on the roll counted as doubtful, all eyes were turned upon him, and in a faltering voice he voted "guilty."

Then followed two votes for acquittal, Messrs. Bayard and Buckalew. But the votes excited no remark as this was to be expected.

Cameron, Catell and Chandler voted successfully for conviction, and when Mr. Cole's vote was called, curiosity was again excited, because it had been reported that he was one of the doubtful ones upon some of the articles. With a steady voice, however, he voted guilty. Conkling, Connors, Corbett and Craig voted as it was expected they would vote guilty.

So on the other side, Davis, Dixon and Doolittle, voted successfully for acquittal, the latter responding in a tone of voice loud and clear. Drake was next called, and he tried to throw in his voice a tone of unconcern, when every one knew that he had long ago committed himself, and that he was concerned for the result. Edmunds and Fowler next voted successfully for conviction.

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All the managers were present, occupying the seats they had occupied during the trial, while the President's counsel, including the Attorney General, were absent, occupying their old seats. They took interest in the progress of the vote with much interest.

As soon as the result was known several motions to adjourn immediately and to adjourn for a number of days were made, and generally disposed of, as was also a motion of Senator McCreery to adjourn the Court of Impeachment sine die.

After awhile, a motion was made and prevailed that the vote on the eleventh article, just taken, be officially announced. The names were read, and the Chief Justice announced the President acquitted on the 11th article, and that the High Court adjourn until the 26th inst.

The members of the House immediately returned to their hall—Democrats being jubilant, while the Radicals were decidedly nervous and excited, and could do nothing but mutter about bribes and corruption.

The impeachment managers had their diminished heads, but Senators Boutwell and Logan in a short time walked into the hall. Mr. Boutwell, however, soon went, and Mr. Logan snapped out a request for leave of absence, which was granted, and he immediately took his hat and departed. Mr. Stevens faced it out, occupying, as usual, his seat at the clerk's desk.

After the verdict, the President was visited by a large number of friends, but no public demonstration took place.

## The Latest News.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The excitement to-day has been too great for wild demonstrations, but the feeling is intense. The President was surrounded by his Cabinet Officers when the vote was announced by telegraph.

The congratulations were hearty, but quiet, and on the announcement of the postponement of further action on the 26th, the party at the White House dispersed.

An unusually large crowd gathered at the White House grounds to hear the band which plays there every Saturday.

The President occupied his usual position on such occasions. There was no disturbance.

The Republican Senators who voted for acquittal have been subjected to no demonstration.

Much money changed hands on the eleventh article, and an immense amount remains in the hands of stakeholders on the final result.

The vote which turned the scale in favor of the President to-day was that of Senator Ross, of Kansas.

LOUISVILLE, May 26.—A special from Nashville, says: Brownlow is in a dying condition at Knoxville.

## Exploration of Terms of Office.

General Canby has replied as follows to a communication from Governor Orr, relative to the time at which he is to vacate his office:

His Excellency James L. Orr, Governor of South Carolina:

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 27th ultimo, making the inquiry as to the time when "the duties of the provisional officers of the Executive Department of the present State Government will terminate, and when the officers elected under the new Constitution will qualify and enter upon their duties;" and to state, in reply, that the fifth section of the law of March 2, 1867, to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, directs that when the Constitution shall have been ratified by the people of the State, and "shall have been submitted to Congress for examination and approval, and Congress shall have approved the same; and when said State, by a vote of its Legislature elected under the new Constitution, shall have adopted the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by the Thirty-Ninth Congress, and known as article fourteen; and when said article shall have become a part of the Constitution of the United States, said State shall be declared to be entitled to representation in Congress, and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted therefrom, upon taking the oath prescribed by law."

The sixth section of the same law enacts, "that until the people of said rebel States shall be by law admitted to representation in the Congress of the United States, any civil government which may exist therein shall be provisional only, and in all respects subject to the paramount authority of the United States at any time to abolish, modify, control or supersede the same, and in all elections to any office under such provisional governments, all persons shall be entitled to vote, and none others, who are entitled to vote under the fifth section of this act; and no person shall be eligible to any office under any such provisional governments who would be disqualified from holding office under the provisions of the third article of said constitutional amendment."

It will be seen that the government organized under the new constitution remains provisional, not only until Congress shall have approved that constitution, but until the Legislature shall have adopted the amendment to the Constitution of the United States known as article fourteen, and that article shall have become a part of the Constitution of the United States, and the States shall by law be admitted to representation in Congress.

It is very desirable that the organization of the new government should take place as soon as practicable after the approval of the constitution by Congress, that the retirement of the old and the installation of the new executive officers should take place at the same time, and in a formal and regular manner, it is presumed that Congress will act speedily upon that question of approving the constitution that has been submitted, and that it will fix the date when the executive officers elected under it shall enter upon their duties.

If this should not be done, the duty of fixing the date will devolve upon the district commander; and I propose, in the order announcing the result of the election, to designate the tenth day after the approval of the constitution by Congress, as the day on which the duties of the provisional officers of the executive department of the present State government will terminate, and when the corresponding officers elected under the new constitution will enter upon their duties.

Very respectfully your ob't serv't,  
EDWARD CANBY,  
Brev. Maj. Gen. Commanding.

## SIXTY YEARS INSANE.

## A Brief Account of a Wonderful Character.

To the editor of the Springfield (Mass.) publican:

The case of Josiah Spaulding, who died in Buckland the past winter, was more than four score years of age, and sixty years insane (a part of his insanity, as it seems to me, was a local consideration that he received. Here in New England, and also an entire community, interested in humanity to whom this furnishes a curious and sad study.

Spaulding was of average intelligence, and on commencing a course of study developed an excellent knowledge of application and industry. In boyhood he was subject to occasional paroxysms of excitement that were strange and painful, and perhaps were the germ of his future derangement.

In his sixteenth year he began to show symptoms of insanity, but was not confined until a few years later. On account of the elevated office and position of his father, the first pastor of the Congregational Church in Buckland, the son became an object of great compassion in the community, and great sympathy was felt for his afflicted family.

It is rare that a case of insanity affords such general and profound interest, and that a father's perseverance and self-sacrificing devotion to the care and cure of his son receives such universal admiration.

After much inquiry a physician was procured and brought to the place, who did all that it was supposed could be done in those days for such cases. Looking now upon his son as a hopeless maniac, and having no hope in eminent peril of his life at his hands, the father yielded to the agonizing necessity and confined his son more securely in a large, high wooden cage, a spacious chamber.

By degrees the dangerous rillings of his malady yielded, and he became so harmless and helpless too, through his voluntary crouching position, that he was removed to the lower floor, and by a simple arrangement was secured from the stove and furnished with his own chosen position for sleep. Night time, as in the case of many of the insane, and of nearly if not of all idiots, his face did not have a dreamy appearance. The flesh of his cheeks did not hang down by its weight, and the